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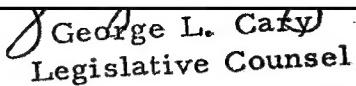
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We are making arrangements for breakfast for the freshman Senators and Congressmen. You might want to review the attached lists of newcomers and mark those you think we should contact first.



George L. Cafy
Legislative Counsel

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either to the left or the right. For every liberal Democrat unseated by a conservative Republican, there was a case of exactly the opposite.

But some of the more clearly identifiable Senate voting blocs will be getting some new blood. The "new right" group, led in the past two Congresses by Republicans such as Jesse A. Helms of North Carolina and James A. McClure of Idaho, will be getting a possible new leader in Orrin G. Hatch (R Utah), and may also embrace Republicans Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming and Schmitt of New Mexico.

Hatch will be one of the most intriguing new figures in the Senate. A trial lawyer with a successful practice, he never ran for office until this year. He filed for the Senate on the last possible day, qualified for the primary at the state's GOP convention and won the primary easily with the help of Ronald Reagan.

Hatch proved to be a born campaigner, with unusual stage presence and oratorical skill. He led Moss from the day after the primary, and he never lost the lead. Conservative interest groups are already counting on him as a spokesman for the right wing in the 95th Congress, and some are even talking about him as a possible presidential candidate in 1980.

The political inexperience of Hatch, Hayakawa and Schmitt set them apart from most of the other Republicans who will be coming to the Senate for the first time in 1977. John H. Chafee of Rhode Island was governor of his state for six years; Richard G. Lugar of Indiana was mayor of Indianapolis for eight; John C. Danforth of Missouri has been that state's attorney general since 1969; H. John Heinz III of Pennsylvania is a three-term member of the U.S. House.

The backgrounds of these men make Republicans optimistic that they have an unusual crop of newcomers coming in, and that the class of 1976 will quickly have an influence beyond its junior status.

Strange Turns

Whatever their political skills however, it took some strange turns of fortune for some of them to be elected.

Danforth began planning for his 1976 Senate campaign shortly after he narrowly missed in 1970 against Democrat Stuart Symington, who is now retiring. But he would have almost certainly been the underdog against Jerry Litton, the runaway winner of the Democratic primary. Litton died in an airplane crash Aug. 5 as he took off for Kansas City to claim his primary victory, and runner-up Warren E. Hearnes, who stepped in as the nominee, trailed badly from the start.

Many Missourians will be watching to see what kind of senator Danforth will be. The 40-year-old Episcopal minister has been viewed as a moderate Republican during most of his career in state politics; but, like Wallop in Wyoming, he moved to the right in his 1976 campaign. It is not clear how conservative he will be in the Senate.

Chafee's victory also came after an unexpected turn of events. The former governor, beaten in a Senate try in 1972, had been expecting all year to oppose Gov. Philip Noel front-runner for the Democratic Senate nomination. But Noel ran into primary problems against Richard Lorber, a wealthy Cadillac dealer who poured nearly \$500,000 of his own money into his challenge. It was an angry campaign and by the time it was over Lorber had won by 100 votes. But the Democratic Party was so badly divided that the nomination was not worth much. Lorber began his general election campaign financially and politically spent, and he never caught up with Chafee.

Heinz of Pennsylvania did not benefit from any particular turn of events. He won essentially by heavy spending. In his primary and general election campaigns combined, Heinz spent more than \$2-million, the most of any candidate in the country in 1976. He financed most of his campaign with his own money, part of the Heinz catsup and

Senate: Newcomers, Switched Seats, Losers

State	Old	New	Winner	Loser	Incumbent
Arizona	R	D	Dennis DeConcini	Sam Steiger	Paul J. Fannin ¹
California	D	R	S. I. Hayakawa	John V. Tunney	Tunney
Hawaii	R	D	Spark M. Matsunaga	William F. Quinn	Hiram L. Fong ¹
Indiana	D	R	Richard G. Lugar	Vance Hartke	Hartke
Maryland	R	D	Paul S. Sarbanes	J. Glenn Beall Jr.	Beall
Michigan	D	D	Donald W. Riegle Jr.	Marvin L. Esch	Philip A. Hart ¹
Missouri	D	R	John C. Danforth	Warren E. Hearnes	Stuart Symington ¹
Montana	D	D	John Melcher	Stanley C. Burger	Mike Mansfield ¹
Nebraska	R	D	Edward Zorinsky	John Y. McCollister	Roman L. Hruska ¹
New Mexico	D	R	Harrison H. Schmitt	Joseph M. Montoya	Montoya
New York	R ²	D	Daniel P. Moynihan	James L. Buckley	Buckley
Ohio	R	D	Howard M. Metzenbaum	Robert Taft Jr.	Taft
Pennsylvania	R	R	H. John Heinz III	William J. Green	Hugh Scott ¹
Rhode Island	D	R	John H. Chafee	Richard P. Lorber	John O. Pastore ¹
Tennessee	R	D	James R. Sasser	Bill Brock	Brock
Utah	D	R	Orrin G. Hatch	Frank E. Moss	Moss
Wyoming	D	R	Malcolm Wallop	Gale W. McGee	McGee

1. Retiring.

2. Buckley elected in 1970 as a Conservative.

Midwest

The Midwest was the only part of the country in which Republicans scored a slight gain in House seats. But it was a narrow one—a single seat, which could rise to two if Mikva lost.

Missouri, where five Democratic open seats provided a tempting target for Republicans, did not do for the GOP what Pennsylvania did for the Democrats in the East. The expected strong showing by the Republican state ticket fizzled as Jimmy Carter carried the state and Gov. Christopher S. (Kit) Bond lost in one of the country's biggest upsets. Only the House seat of the late Democrat Jerry Litton shifted parties, as the personal problems of Democrat Morgan Maxfield converted an early huge Democratic lead into victory for Republican E. Thomas Coleman.

The defeats of incumbents Mezvinsky, Roush and Vander Veen came in the Midwest, but Indiana was not as productive for Republicans as expected. The four Democratic freshmen all won easily, and newcomer David Cornwell narrowly held for the Democrats the seat of the departing Philip H. Hayes.

The Democrats countered Republican gains elsewhere with a two-seat pickup in Ohio, beating Clancy and capturing an open seat while re-electing incumbents Thomas L. Ashley easily and Charles J. Carney narrowly. The presence of a black independent interfered with their good chance to defeat Republican Samuel L. Devine; he edged out a Democrat by only 1,800 votes. Democrats also won new seats in the overwhelmingly Republican delegations of Kansas and Nebraska. Shriver's upset loss and the unexpectedly comfortable 6,000-vote victory of embattled Martha Keys in the 2nd District gave Democrats two of five seats in Kansas. In Nebraska, State Sen. John J. Cavanaugh broke the GOP monopoly in the state's House delegation for the first time in 10 years, while Democrat Edward Zorinsky was taking a U.S. Senate seat.

Democrats Tom Harkin and Alvin J. Baldus demonstrated what Downey showed in New York—how to win by a landslide in a Republican district. Harkin converted a 51 per cent margin in 1974 into a 65-35 victory in the 5th District over Kenneth R. Fulk, a well-known conservative who demonstrated limited appeal. Baldus, a farmer facing the computerized and highly organized campaign of physician Adolf Gunderson in Wisconsin's formerly Republican 3rd District, won by margin of more than 38,000 votes, more than seven times his 1974 victory.

A hard-fought contest to succeed unsuccessful Republican Senate candidate Marvin L. Esch in Michigan gave a narrow 337-vote victory to GOP candidate Carl D.

Pursell in final unofficial returns.

The West remained balanced between the parties. Neither party scored a gain in House seats.

Arizona gave the Democrats their best opportunities for gains in the open seats of John B. Conlan and Sam Steiger. Their chances looked best for Conlan's seat, but Republican Eldon D. Rudd managed a victory by 707 votes. But in the other seat, State Senate President Bob Stump, an old-line "pinto" Democrat, won with surprising ease over a Republican and an independent.

The Democrats beat Talcott in California, but failed to win the open seat vacated by Republican Alphonzo Bell. Ultraconservative Robert K. Dornan easily defeated Democratic businessman Gary Familian in the 27th District, in perhaps the country's nastiest House campaign.

The Republican gains came in Howe's seat in Utah, and in Montana, where Democratic Senate victor John Melcher's seat in the normally Republican eastern part of the state slipped back to the GOP.

In Washington's 2nd District, Republican John Nance Garner could pull a big upset; he is running neck-and-neck with six-term Democrat Lloyd Meeds, who got into trouble with the voters when he failed to take a firm stance against a federal court decision recognizing special rights for Indians in fishing the state's waterways. Garner, a relative and namesake of the late former Vice President, had promised to work to reverse it and help the district's commercial fishermen, who were suffering as a result. The issue had much the same emotional impact that busing did in other states in 1970 and 1972.

Incumbents pulled through in several close races in the region. Democratic freshmen Mark W. Hannaford of California and Timothy E. Wirth of Colorado barely survived challenges from attractive GOP conservatives. Another Californian, Jim Lloyd, won more comfortably over Republican Louis Brutocao in the 35th District.

Robert L. Leggett of California, battered by his admission that he supported two families and was under investigation by the Justice Department on bribery charges, staved off Republican Albert Dehr by just over 700 votes in his heavily Democratic district. In any other circumstances, Dehr would have been merely token opposition to fill the Republican ballot line.

James P. Johnson of Colorado, an independent-minded Republican, won without difficulty in a three-way race over a Democrat and a right-wing independent. The weakest Republican showing by an incumbent was by George Hansen of Idaho, who narrowly defeated Democrat Stan Kress to win a fourth term from the 2nd District.

—By Matt Pinkus

House: Newcomers, Switched Seats, Losers

State	District	Old	New	Winner	Loser	Incumbent
Alabama	5	D	D	Ronnie G. Flippo	No opposition	Robert E. Jones ²
Arizona	3	R	D	Bob Stump	Fred Koory	Sam Steiger ³
	4	R	R	Eldon D. Rudd	Tony Moson	John B. Conlan ³
Arkansas	2	D	D	Jim Guy Tucker	James J. Kelly	Wilbur D. Mills ²
California	16	R	D	Leon E. Panetta	Burt L. Talcott	Talcott
	23	D	D	Anthony C. Beilenson	Thomas F. Bartman	Thomas M. Rees ²
	27	R	R	Robert K. Dornan	Gary Familian	Alphonzo Bell ²
	40	R	R	Robert E. Badham	Vivian H. Hall	Andrew J. Hinshaw [*]

State	District	Party	New	Winner	Incumbent
Delaware	1	R	R	Thomas B. Evans Jr.	Pierre S. (Pete) du Pont ¹
Florida	8	D	D	Andrew P. Ireland	James A. Haley ²
Georgia	8	D	D	Billy Lee Evans	W. S. (Bill) Stuckey ²
	9	D	D	Ed Jenkins	Phil M. Landrum ²
	10	D	D	Doug Barnard	Robert G. Stephens Jr. ³
Hawaii	1	D	D	Cecil Heftel	Spark M. Matsunaga ²
	2	D	D	Daniel Akaka	Patsy T. Mink ²
Illinois ⁴	15	D	R	Tom Corcoran	Hall
Indiana	1	D	D	Adam Benjamin Jr.	Ray J. Madden ⁴
	4	D	R	J. Danforth Quayle	Roush
	8	D	D	David L. Cornwell	Philip H. Hayes ³
Iowa	1	D	R	James A. S. Leach	Mezvinsky
Kansas	4	R	D	Dan Glickman	Shriver
Louisiana	1	D	D	Richard E. Tonry	F. Edward Hebert ²
	5	D	D	Jerry Huckaby	Otto E. Passman ⁴
Maryland	3	D	D	Barbara A. Mikulski	Paul S. Sarbones ³
	8	R	D	Newton I. Steers Jr.	Gilbert Gude ³
Massachusetts	7	D	D	Edward J. Markey	Torbert H. Macdonald ³
Michigan	2	R	R	Carl D. Pursell	Marvin L. Esch ³
	4	R	R	David A. Stockman	Edward Hutchinson ²
	5	D	R	Harold S. Sawyer	Vander Veen
	7	D	D	Dale E. Kildee	Donald W. Riegle Jr. ³
	12	D	D	David E. Bonior	James G. O'Hara ³
Minnesota	4	D	D	Bruce F. Vento	Joseph E. Korth ²
Missouri	2	D	D	Robert A. Young	James W. Symington ³
	3	D	D	Richard A. Gephardt	Leonor K. Sullivan ²
	4	D	D	Ike Skelton	William J. Randall ²
	6	D	R	E. Thomas Coleman	Jerry Litton ³
	9	D	D	Harold L. Volkmer	William L. Hungate ²
Montana	2	D	R	Ron Marlenee	John Melcher ³
Nebraska	2	R	D	John J. Cavanaugh	John Y. McCollister ³
New Jersey	9	D	R	Harold C. Hollenbeck	Helstoski
	14	D	D	Joseph A. LeFante	Dominick V. Daniels ²
New York	20	D	D	Theodore S. Weiss	Bella S. Abzug ³
	23	R	R	Bruce F. Caputo	Peter A. Peyster ³
North Carolina	3	D	D	Charles Whitley	David N. Henderson ²
	11	D	D	Lamar Gudger	Roy A. Taylor ²
Ohio	2	R	D	Thomas A. Luken	Clancy
	13	R	D	Donald J. Pease	Charles A. Mosher ²
	18	D	D	Douglas Applegate	Wayne L. Hays ²
	20	D	D	Mary Rose Oakar	James V. Stanton ³
Oklahoma	3	D	D	Wes Watkins	Carl Albert ²
	5	R	D	Mickey Edwards	John Jarman ²
Pennsylvania	1	D	D	Michael (Ozzie) Myers	William A. Barrett ³
	3	D	D	Raymond F. Lederer	William J. Green ³
	8	R	D	Peter H. Kostmayer	Edward G. Biester Jr. ²
	16	R	R	Robert S. Walker	Edwin D. Eshleman ²
	17	R	D	Allen E. Ertel	Herman T. Schneebeli ²
	18	R	D	Doug Walgren	H. John Heinz III ²
	22	D	D	Austin J. Murphy	Thomas E. Morgan ²
	23	R	R	Joseph S. Ammerman	Johnson
	24	D	D	Marc L. Marks	Vigorito
Tennessee	4	D	D	Albert Gore Jr.	Joe L. Evans ²
Texas	5	R	D	Jim Mattox	Alan Steelman ³
	22	R	D	Bob Gammie	Paul
Utah	2	D	R	Dan Marriott	Howe
Virginia	1	D	R	Paul S. Trible Jr.	Thomas N. Downing ²
Washington ⁵	6	D	D	Norman D. Dicks	Floyd V. Hicks ²
West Virginia	4	D	D	Nick Joe Rahall	Hechler
				E.S. (Steve) Goodman	

1. Ran for governor.
 2. Retiring.
 3. Ran for Senate.
 4. Defeated in primary.
 5. Deceased.

6. Resigned.
 7. Ran for state supreme court.
 8. The 10th District race in Illinois is undecided.
 9. The 2nd District race in Washington is undecided.